A

REVIEW

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ENGLISH NATION.

Saturday, January 5. 1706.

N my General Introduction to this Difcourse of Trade, I contented my self in searching a few of the various Caufes or Originals, to which this mighty thing owes its Rise and Magnitude.

The Great Medium of Trade, is what I call Money; which, let the Species be what it will, supplies the Defects of every Country in their Produce, and brings all Trade, one

way or other, to a Balance or Equality.
Something is always requir'd to Balance
Trade in General, when Nations or Countries send more of the Growth of their Soil,
or Manusasture of their People than they
call for in value from them: this must be
balanc'd by something equivalent in Value;
and that is MONEY.

Nor is it always requisite that this Something should have an intrinsick Value in it self; we find the Money of some Countries made of the most contemptible Trisles, which nevertheless serve to all the Buds of an Intrinsick Species in Trade, between all such Countries where that Trisle obtains; but then the Advantage is yast and unreasonable between these Countries and others, where the Species of Money bears a different Respect.

In the Case of our Traffick with the Negroes; this is very obvious, when on the Coast of Africa, they willingly Barter, their Gold, as a useless Triste to them, for the much more valuable Toy of a Cowry

or Little Shell, at here only for the use of our Children, and hardly valuable by them; as we buy these for a Price most ridiculously little, in comparision of what we receive for it, tis demonstrable that tis not the real Value that qualifies any thing to supply the place of a General Medium of Trade; but the Custom, Opinion and Usage of the Place; and the imaginary Worth, as sufficient to establish it to the due end of Trade, as the real Worth of any thing essewould be; according to Hudibras,

What is the Value of a thing, Just as much Money as 'twill bring.

But as the World is now in very few Parts left for ignorant, as in these where it has been worthing Bodies while to make them wifer; Gold and Silver have obtain'd the Ascendant over all other things; are in general allow'd to be the Great Medium of Trade, and are every where understood in the General Term, MONEY.

Nature indeed seems to prompt Mankind to this General Agreement, from something in those Metals peculiarly qualified to opswer the End of a Specifick in Trade; as, General Scarcity, Purity of Parts, Solidity, Durableness, Beauty and Usefulness. Gold and Silver are without doubt the finest, purest, and most incorruptible of all Metals, have their sublime Qualities and Vertues Superiour to all the rest; they are the Sovereigns of Metals; in Vessels and Ornaments, their Lustre and peculiar Glory, exceed all Metalline Substances, and are durable beyond any thing; they despite Corruption and Contamination, and preserve their Beauty under all the Accidents of Time and Nature, beyond all kinds of Metals.

From hence they become best qualified to be the General Medium of all Trade, and to fix a Value by their own upon all other Species, first being secure in their own intrinsick Worth; and all the Worth of the inseriour Species in the World are measur'd by them, and bear some

Terms of Value from them.

This is Money; and upon this Axis, turns the Great Machine of Trade; all things are bought and fold on the Foot of this Species, and whether paid for in Specie, or Balanc'd by other Goods, 'tis rated in the Denomination of Money; and, in short, MONEY is the the general denominating Article in the World.

MISCELLANEA.

S I promised in the Introduction, to give the Reader now and then a little Diversion at the End of this Paper; I thought I could begin it with nothing so proper, as with some Mistakes of my own, both real and pretended.

I cannot but be extremely oblig'd to some Gentlemen, who, forbearing to give me their Replies or Objections, while I was treating of the Subject, and the Paper open to answer them; thunder them out now, when the Volume is done, and the Subject over.

Among which, those Gentlemen who quar-

rel at my exhorting the Diffenters to Peace, have hitherto received no Answer from the anor had they received any yet, being loth to let the World know their folly; if they had not been so importunate, I do not say impertinent, as to descend to Railing and Coffee-house-Clamour at me for an Answer.

To such therefore treply; your saying the Diffenters are contented, was premised in the beginning, and spoken to, and is therefore no Objection at all; as a Body, I know they are so; and it would be scandalous in me, or any Body to suggest otherwise; If these Gentlemen will have it, that

there

there are none among them ignorant enough to be otherwise: I Entreat them not to oblige me to come to a Black List, and tell Names.

It Wife Men will Be Angry that I Exhort Fools, they ceale to be Wife Men,

and deserve no Notice.

But you give the Exemy a bandle, to fall upon the Distenters, as Persons not Contented
Says the Coffee-house Politician; give them no Handles your selves, Gentlemen, and I'll Answer for all I shall give them; let them, take hold of them at their Peril: if I do not Defend it, then

tis time to Censure.

But what if I should say, every thing has two Handles, and I ought not to expect those People, who cou'd not understand the shortest way, should understand this --- But your Enemies understand it, Gentlemen, and can easily see, that to Argue the Reasons you have to be Contented, is to prove, to their Grief, that their Canse is overthrown, that the Victory of Truth is Undisputed, and that you see it; and perswading you to be pleas'd, is insulting them the shortest way----Tis hard you should fland in need of Expositions at this rate, and harder you should Cavil only because you do not Understand; and hardeft of all, that I have no way to Convince you, and Defend my felf, but by telling all the World what! Fools you arc.

This Mistake of our Friends, puts me upon rectifying another very Comical Mi-Rake of the Press in the last Review; the Workmen having I doubt, too much Christ-

mass-Ale in their Heads.

Here the Poor Author of the Review, is brought in Abusing the Church, and telling the World, that our Bishops, God Bless their Lordships are all Wine Bibbers, and force a Trade in England, by fending Abroad for Foreign Liquors; fee the last Review, Page 7. Col. 2. Line 22. Our Prelates Encling to feek Liquors, which we must send for from Abroad; Whereas the Copy is, one Pallats enclining us to feek &c .- Such Miftakes as thefe, are indeed Fatal, where a Man has to do with Cenfurers, that will always take

Poor Authors by the worft end of their Meaning,

Just as if I should tell Mr. Rebearfal, that as foon as ever he left off to be ferious, he began to be Nonsentical; when he told a Wild-goofe Story of a Countryman, That found bis Geefe decay, because every Night one of them was loft.

Now if he had faid Decrease, we must all have understood him; but if some People by Decay, understood declining in Health, losing their Fat or Feathers, or some other Ganderilh Diftemper among them; Mr. Rebearfal must blame his Printer, on somebody else for the Impropriety, and take more Care when he makes his Countryman sell another long Story without Head or Tail

Another thing I think needful to Infert here, is in Answer to the Furious and Malicious Clamours of some People, who say they are Subscribers to a Book now Printing, Call'd FURE DIVINO, which be-I never oblig'd my felf to a fixe time, are pleas'd to suppose the Author has no Justin

fiable Reasons for the delay.

Without any Reflections on their Uncharitable, Ungentleman-like, and Unjust Censure, of its being never to come out; That it was only a Sham to get Money, in hand, that it is not Wrote, or that the Author is not Able to carry it on fur want of Money, and the like; I shall give short Answers to Objectors, state the Fact, and make a fair and Unanswerable offer, to the Faithless Complainers, und then let the rest take its Face.

That it is never to come Out, Time and Providence must Determine, for who can-Answer for Events? and if the Author is Murther'd, before it be Printed, as he is often Threatn'd to be, perhaps that part

may be True.

But that he does not defign to Print it, and only form'd the Subscription as a Cheat, to get the Money in Hand; is a . hard Suggestion, Absurd in it self Falle, and without Ground, and meerly Malicious.

1. If so, Why did he not, as usual in such Cases, take half in hand, but Contented bimself with a quarter, that it might ap-

ney before hand.

2. The kind Receivers must be the Cheats, not the Author; since of the Sub-feriptions taken in London, tho Advertisements were frequently Publish'd, not half of them have Paid the Money to the Author, nor can be prevail'd on, to let him know how many hands they have; by which he is kept from knowing his Number, tho' they must know, he having promis'd to Print no more than are Subscrib'd, he could not go on without it-

Subscription Money for Books, has always been suppos'd to have two Ends. I. To tye the Subscribers to stand to their Proposal, take the Book, and pay the rest of the Money when finish'd. 2. To Assist the Author in Buying Paper, and Paying

for the Printing.

They that Question the Author's Ability to buy Paper, have some Good Reason indeed, if they Consider how he is Treated, as to the Subscription Money, as above, which join'd to all the reft of the kind ulage the World bestows on him, may

make it easie to Conclude so.

But to put that out of Doubt, I make all the Discontented Subscribers this fair Offer. Let them or any of them come and Secure him, that they will take the Book when Finish'd, and pay the rest of the Money, they shall have double their Subscription Money Deposited in a third Perfons Hand, as a Security to them, and to be Paid them, if the Book be not Printed and Deliver'd them ——And a reasonable time fettled for the doing it.

By this, their Unreasonable Clamour must be stop'd, or the Malice of it appear; and tho' the Author will have nothing to thank them for, as to the Affistance of their Money to help him to bring it into the Wold; yet as there are other Gentlemen of more Reason, who have been Benefactors to this Work, and on the Foundation of whole Assistance, I doubt not to finish, and bring it forth; so I shall be very Glad to have it feen, who I am not beholden to, as well as who I am; and I hope these last, will not think them-

pear he did not Covet to receive their Mo- selves Concern'd, in my Desending my self in this manner.

ERRATA.

The Reader is defir'd, besides the abovementioned Error in our laft, to correct the following Mistakes arising from the fame occasion.

AG. 7. col. 1. l. 15. r. By the Number of thefe, Cities rife out, &c. ib.l. 3 3.34. T. atend upon Trade; by Trade they possess, Gc. Col. 2. 1. 2. dele is; ib. 1. 20. dele there ; ib. 1.29. for is r. are; p. 8.1. 1, 2. r. can spare; then, vice versa, they receive, &c. ib. l. 19. r. is call'd, ib. 1. 25. County r. Country. ib.1. 42. r. content with that to morrow, &c.

ADVERTISE MENTS.

Treatise of the safe, internal Uie of Can-A tharides in the Practice of Phytick. Written a few Years since in Latin, by Dr. John Greenfield, Member of the College of Physicians in London, in his own Vindication, upon account of a Contest that then happen'd erween him and fome of the College, about his administring them inwardly to his Patients. Now Translanted into English with his Approbation, by John Marten, Chyrurgeon. To which are added, several further and very remarkable Observations and Histories of the faid Doctor; also of the Translator and others, roncerning the safe, prevalent, effectual, and wonderful Vertues of CANTHARIDES internally administred in divers difficult and deplorable Distempers, &c. As also, an Anatomical and Chymical Account of that IN-SECI, with some very curious Observations relating thereto, made by the Fire and Micro-feope. London, Printed for J. Wale at the An-gel in St. Paul's Church-yard, and John Isled at the Golden Ball against St. Dunstan's

Books Printed for, and Sold by Jeffery Wale, the Angel in St. Paul's Church. Yard. MISCELLANY Poems, as Satyrs, Epi-feles, Love Verfes, Songs, Sonners, &c. by W. Wieberly, Efq; St. Envenment Works, Vol. 3. Containing Variety of Elegant Ef-fays, Letters, Poems, and other Miscellany pieces, on feveral Curious Subjects. A Continuation, of the History of that Famous Knight, Don Linxot de la Mancha, being a 3d. Vol. never before Printed in English, Tranflated by Cap. John Stevens. Copernicans of all forts, Convicted, by the Honourable Ed-

ward Howard of Berks.

Church in Fleet-ftreet. 1706